NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886.

Vor XLVI No 14,612 |

THE CZAR'S CANDIDATE. BULGARIANS STRONGLY OBJECT TO NICH-

OLAS OF MINGRELIA. STILL SEEKING A PRINCE-TALK OF PROCLAIMING A REPUBLIC-THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Copyright; 1884; North American Cable News Co. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" sends this dispatch to-

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, which appears in the "Cologne Gazette, a kin. of council of war was held there on Saturday to discuss the future military organization of Bulgaria. The action of General Kauloars was spoken of with great approval, but a direct Russian misitary occupation of Bulgaria was considered unsary. It is supposed in the military circles of St. Peterburg that as soon as the Prince of Mingrelia shall have been definitely elected Gen Cantacer-ene will be again appointed bul-

Mingrelia shall have been definitely elected General Cantaceracene will be again appointed bulgarian war Minister, and that all the Russian offices who formerly head posts in Bulgaria with the exception of those who showed special sympathy for Ale ander will be reinstated.

The Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "Information reaches me to ay from So hia that there is attle prespect of the question concerning the choice of a prince nearing a prompt or satisfactory solution. At Saturnay's sitting of the So range a deputation of three members was exite, which is to proceed to the different European courts and eneavor to asce than which cannidate stamas the best chance of finding favor with them. They will meet with no encouragement anywhere, as the choice of a new prince copenis much more u on Russia than upon the other Powers who are resolved not to take any initiatic in the matter. According to my information the Bulgarians will positively refuse to be governed by such a mere puppet of the Czar as the Prince of Minicha. It a more acceptable cannot date is not put forward it is probable that a Republic will be procaused under the presidency of a triumvirate consisting of the membes of the present Regency. Of course this solution will be objected to by Russia who will then mist likely solicat the consent of the Powers to temporary occupation for the purpose of lesto in one or Such is the interesting information which reaches me to-day.

"In Russia however, the candidacy of the Prince

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"In Russia however, the candidacy of the Prince of aingreba is looked up n as satisfactor." Gruscadamin, the or, an of the Russ an C. u. t. says: The Prince is a man of great min and good teat. He re resents the final solution of the Rus after an area of the final solution of the Rus after an operation.

"Tray's meeting of the Committee of the Hungarian Delegations was repiete with interest Cont Andrassy an Count Kalnoky were the leaders of de ate. Count Andrassy in the first place is stated his views with regard to the causes owin the which this alian e failed to produce its full effect. In the posent crisis he said so long as the aliance between Germany and Austria was an alliance between two it was well but since Russia joined it as a third party, and the starting foint of the Austro-Hungarian policy became the ne essity of taking Russia also into consideration in the East emples on the aliance ceased to be for Austin what it had been before without the slightest fault on the part of Germany.

"The relations between the Powers having interests in common and a third Power with whem they had no interest in common could no longer command respect in Europe. In the opinion of Count Andrassy this is the reason why Prince Bismarck's moderation, but from the unsatiralness of the situation Germany could not do for Austria what otherwise it would have been her obligation to do, and could assume for herself, for every State must protect its own interests without regard to circumstances whether it has ailies or not. If it has not the support of others."

reigned nor been more than an obscure henchman of the Czar. He was born on January 4, 1847, and on April 26, 1874, was married to Marie, daughter of the Czar. He was born on January 4, 1847, and on April 26, 1874, was married to Marie, daughter of that conspicuous Russian general and Minister Count Adderberg. He is a colonel in the Russian Army and an adde-de-camp to the Car. His hereditary title of "Prince" comes from his ancestors having held a chieffaniship over some of the wild tibles of the Caucasus, and is a part of the lieutenism of ancient Colchis. It is in Asia, bordering on portion of ancient Colchis. It is in Asia, bordering on Circassia and the Black Sea, and is a part of the lieuteniancy of the Caucasus, of which the Grand Duke Michael is satrap. It has an area of 2,600 Michael is satrap. It has an area of 2,600 Michael is satrap. It has an area of 2,600 Michael is satrap. It has an area of 2,600 Michael is satrap. It has an area of 2,600 mine, and it is said that gold has been found there, but the people do little beside raise corn and rice enough for food and tobacce and had wine enough to supply their appetites. There are practically no reads or other improvements, and the whole country has a savage, 2 nor bid dang aspect. The linkabitants number about 240, 900 and are of the most debased tyne of Georgapa, being physically, mentally and morally the lowest by Russa a in 1–04, but the "Frince" was allowed to retain his blace as chief, under a Russian overseer, until 1867, when he was allogether turned out and consoled therefor with a bounty of \$750,000.

THE POWERS ACCEPT PRINCE NICHOLAS. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- Russia has designated Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as her candidate for the throne of Bulguria. The other Powers have unanimously approved of him as the successor to Prince Alexande and have invited Russia to propose a satisfactory solution of her conflict with the Bulgarian Regency.

KAULBARS THREATENS TO LEAVE BULGARIA. SOPHIA, Nov. 16. -General Kaulbars threatens to leave Bulgaria, unless the Government dismiss the commandant at Philippopolis, who arrested a Russian official. The commandant is M. Mutkuroff, one of the Regents.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF ANARCHISTS. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- A meeting of British Anrehists has been called to assemble in Cleveland Hall, London, on November 23, to protest against the action of his colleagues. The circular calling the meeting de-nounces the jury that convicted the Chicago Anarchists

as a bribed and packed body, and condenans Judge Gary for refusing the prisoners a new trial. Auberon Herbert, brother of the Earl of Carnarvon, will probably preside NEW PETROLEUM ENGINE. Berlin, Nov. 16 .- An Austrian electrician asmed Marcus is supplying the German navy with a newly invented petroleum engine for torpedo boats. The engine is set in motion by electro-magnetism and is more powerful than a steam engine of the same size. It is not liable to

THE SEBRIGHT MARRIAGE ANNULLED. LONDON, Nov. 16.-Judgment was rendered to-day in the action brought by Mrs. Arthur Sebright to have her marriage with Mr. Sebright declared void on the ground that she was forced into it through fear. The marriage was declared annulled. Mr. Sebright was to-day adjudged a bankrupt.

TEN MEN KILLED BY A FALLING HOUSE. Paris, Nov. 16.-Ten workmen were killed

A POLISH TOWN BURNING. LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The town of Makow, in Poland, is burning. It is inhabited principally by He-brews.

BURNING OF A SWISS VILLAGE. BERNE, Nov. 16 .- The village of Frimstein, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire. A number of the inhabitants perished in the flames.

A HUNDRED AND SEVEN MILES IN 95 MINUTES St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 16.-To-day a Michigan Central train on the Canada Southern division, having on board a number of directors and officials, ran from St. Clair Junction to Windsor Dock, a distance of 107 miles, in ninety-five minutes.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 16, GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG.—Sir William Hart Dyke has been appointed Governor of Hong Kong.

SUBMITTING TO A REDUCTION.—The colliers of Wales have voluntarily submitted to a five per cent reduction in their wages in order to prevent a stoppage of work at the mines.

ARMS FOR KERRY.—A Frenchman has been engaged in high figure arms to County Kerry, Ireland, where he sold ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE SAWDUST GAME.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 16 .- A resident of this place went to New-York hast week and purchased \$1,000 in counterfeit bills for \$80. On opening his valise for inspection at Cape Vincent the customs officer found the supposed package of money to be merely a roll of saw-

Berlin to compete with the Government postal telegraph monopoly has collapsed. Lower rates were charged and branches were formed in the leading centres, but the public failed to respond. The official press congratulate the State administration upon its triumph.

MR FROUDE'S EXPLANATIONS. PROFITS FROM THE CARLYLE MEMOIRS. MIS RIGHT TO THE MONEY AND HIS GENEROSITY TO MARY CARLYLE.

IRY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright; 1886; North American cable News Co. LONDON, Nov 16.—The question having raised in some quarters as to the disposal made by Mr. Froude of the profits accruing from his publications concerning the life of Carlyle, the author has told the whote story in the following letter to

a friend:

ONSLOW GARDENS, Nov. 15.

My DEAR H —: The facts about the profil's of the reminiscences are simply these: In Car yle's lifetime, when it was decided that I was to bring out the book, I considered that it would not be right for me to keep all the money that might come of it. Carlyle never said a wood to me about it, but of my own free will I told Mary Carlyle that she shou d have it, either the whole or a part. There was some difference in our recollections on this point. She said it was very generous of me; that the money was my own, and so on. To make it easy for her to take a present from me I said she had more right to it than I had. If meant as having so long worked for Carlyle in his house.) When the book was published the profits were large, near, I think, about £1,950. A third of this was in the strictest sense mine because the memoirs of Mrs. Carlyle, which made a third of the whole, was left to me in Carlyle's will. However, I reserved only £300 and offered her the resi.

At first she said she would take no hing at all from the she said she would take no hing at all from the but put herself into a I wyer's hands and try to establish a legal claim on my work, that she had a better right than I had. She made nothing of this I paid £1,500 into the hands of Carlyle's legal advisers, Messrs, Farren, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, that she might take it if she pleased from them rather than from me. Since then I have paid further sums either to the Farrens or to her own lawyer. She hesitated a long time, then finally took the money quietly. I am bound to acknowledg: that she hever thanked me, so I suppose she continued to look on it as her right, but i was only able to give it to her because it was mine to give. If it was not mine, I, as executor, wond have had to apply to a court of law to decide, whose it was.

The siste whole story about the money. I do not extend the sirver.

whose it was.

This is the whole story about the money. I do not care who knows it. When the subject was first mentioned she never suggested that she had an independent claim, for then, of course, I should have applied to Carive. She never innted a word as to any independent right of her own hill he was gone. I have been abominably treated, and so it appears I am to continue to be. Yours faithfully,

J. A. FROUDE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND WORKINGMEN. HE ENTERTAINS A DEPUTATION AND RECEIVES AN

LONDON, Nov. 17, - The Prince of Wales recognizes the growing power of the workingmen, and takes pains now and then to make himself popular among them. Yesterday morning a special departation of the London Trades Council proceeded to Sandringham to present the Prince, as executive president of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, with an address and resolution of thanks passed by a large delegate meeting of the metropolition workingmen to his Royal Highness for having initiated and successfully directed the scheme of cheap admission to the exhibition for the artisan classes of London. On arriving at the Wolverton station the party was conveyed in the Prince's carriages to the house and these entertained at luncheon. The members of the deputation were afterward received in the ball-room by the Prince and presented to the Princess and her daughters, the Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud, who were attended by the lacies and gentlemen of the household. In reply to the address the Prince said:

"During the thirteen weeks that the special tacilities were in progress more than 2,500,000 artisans' certificates were distributed, and \$12,241 admits and 255,660 children living within the metropolitian radius them. Yesterday morning a special deputation of the

255,660 emistren living withm the metropolitan radius visited the exhibition, I thank I may fairly add to these figures those of about 135,600 admits and 26,00 children which represent admissions in connection with the workingmen's closs which were established at my request in the different parts of the country in the early part of the year. We thus have a total of 1,23: 0 0 working people, or note than one-lith of the woole number was have entered the exhibition, and who have derived, as I sincerely hope and believe, useful instruction together with rational relaxation and amusement from it." 255,669 children living withm the metropolitan radio

SWISS COTTON INDUSTRIES IN DANGER. Beelin, Nov. 16,-Since the rupture of the Government is preparing for a war of tariffs. The North

LORD SALISBURY DODGING THE SOCIALISTS. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- Lord Salisbury will spend Sunday at Hatfield House, in Hertfordshire, notwithstanding the demand of the Social Democratic Federation that he remain in London on that day in order to receive a deputation of unemployed workingmen.

AT WAR WITH LORD CLANRICARDE. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- The trustees of the tenants on Lord Clanricarde's estate in Galway have re olved to demand a 40 per cent reduction in rent, and not o pay any rent until all evicted tenants shall have been clustated.

THE FLYING SCUD RELEASED. OTTAWA, Nov. 16 .- The schooner Flying scud, which was seized at Halifax, has been released on the payment of a fine of \$400 under protest.

DEATH OF GEORGE THOMAS DOO. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- George Thomas Doo, the enowned engraver, is dead at the age of eighty-six.

PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THE KILLING OF CADENA. St. Louis, Nov. 16,-An interesting subject of conversation among Mexican refugees in this city has been the report of the assassination of General Cadena at Zacatecas, Mexico. General Cadena was the candidate angainst General Diaz for the "Presidency of the Mexican Republic in 1883, and has always been regarded by Diaz Republic in 1885, and has siways over regarded by Jacks as an enemy and a dangerous man. The report of the death was confirmed on Sunday, and it was stated in a private letter that General Cadena had been killed by political enemies who had reason to fear his influence and his ambition. The exiled Mexicans here believe that the death of this leader removes the most formidable opponent to the bill, now pending in the Mexican Congress, which grants President Diaz an extension for two years of his term of office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.-James Hope, a oted eracksman, was released from the State prison at San Quentin to-day, and was immediately taken in charge by New-York officers to be taken to Anbarn, N. Y., where he is wanted for jail-breaking and also for alleged complicity in the Manhattan Bank robbery. Hope's attorneys attempted to prevent the New-York officers from obtaining custody of him by a writ of habeas corpus, but when they arrived at the prison their client was already in the hands of the Eastern officers and on the way to eath a train for the Eastern officers were overtaken at Suisan by the sheriff who served the writ of habeas corpus and brought the prisoner to Sacramento. A hearing of this case will be had to morrow in this city. San Quentin to-day, and was immediately taken in charge

CONGRESSMAN WISE ARRESTED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16. - Congressman George D. Wise was arrested this morning on a warrant charging him with being about to commit a breach of the peace. The arrest is the result of the publication in today's papers of a card by Mr. Wise denouncing in the strongest language Colonel William Lamb, ex-Mayor of Norfolk. Wise was put under a \$1,000 bond to keep the

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

LYNCHED FOR THE CRIME OF ROBBERY.

NASNULLE, Fenn., Nov. 16.—A dispatch to The American from McKenzie says that Charles Dimwidthe, colores, was arrested here Saturday night charged with assaulting and robing one Jennings, a white man, Last night twenty-nve masked men rode into the town and going to the calaboose overpowerest the guard. They then radded the body of the negro with pistol balls. He, in his frantic efforts to escape, burst his chain loose from its fastlening and knocked over the stove, which was rull of fire.

THE MURDER OF THE MAINE GAME WARDENS.

MACHAR, Me., Nov. 16.—James McFarland, agrested as an accessing to the stove of the sto LYNCHED FOR THE CRIME OF ROBBERY.

THE MURDER OF THE MAINE GAME WARDENS. MACRISAS, Mec. Nov. 16.—James McFarland, arrested as an accessory to the shooting of Game a ardens Hill and Niles, was arrangined this merging become Trial-Justice Whiter. Me-Farland looks careworn and depressed. The fathgro of his six days traing in the woods after the smooting tells on him. The examination thus far throws no new light on the tragedy.

DISMAL DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A Trains dispatch from Cedar Rapids, Jowa, says: "The body o. a young man, John Smith, of Lisbon, was found near the railroad track, six miles west of here yesterday. It had been terribly lacerated by woives. Smith fell from a train two we ke sigo, was run over by the care, and had then been attacked by woives.

napoction at Cape Vincent the customs officer found the apposed package of money to be merely a roll of sawust and rubbish.

UNABLE TO COMPETE WITH STATE MONOPOLY.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The company started in

THE FIRE RECORD.

HEAVY LOSS IN A NORTH CAROLINA TOWN. THE BUSINESS PART OF DUNNAM DESIROYED Loss, \$500,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16 .- Fire destroyed part of the business portion of the town of Durham to-day. Loss \$500,000. The losers are: Jacob Levy, dry goods \$8,000; insurance \$2,500; A. G. Biggsbee, general mer chandise, loss \$4,000; fully insured; R. H. Atwater, gro cery, loss \$4,000; insurance \$2,000; Lambe, Slater & Gorman, loss \$16,000 ; insurance \$9,000 ; Shelburne Art Gallery, loss \$2,000; no insurance; S. R. Perry, general

chandise, loss \$4,000; insurance \$2,000; Lambe, Slater & Gorman, loss \$16,000; insurance \$3,000; Shelburne Art Gallery, loss \$2,000; no insurance \$3,000; C. C. Taymer and the control of the control of

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, -A Times dispatch from tially destroyed 100 bales of compressed cotton lying in the street in front of the Champion Cotton Press. The loss is \$4,000; insured in foreign companies. HAMBURG, Penn., Nov. 16.—A great fire is raging on th

Blue Mountains near this borough. Arthur Miller, who was appointed Forest Master by the County Commissioners, sent a telegram to the latter at Reading this morning and was authorized to employ as large a force of men as necessary to extinguish the fire. Buildings and fences are endangered.

are mostly New-York and Philadelphia houses. The assets are about \$175,000, consisting of stock and real estate. Before the deed of assignment was filed chattel mortgages were filed in favor of Glick Brothers to secure a note for \$10,700 of even date; L. H. Solomon to secure a note of even date for \$3,019, and the National Bank of Commerce to secure paper indorsed at the bank for above the secure paper indorsed at the bank for down the assets materially. The greater portion of the assets consist of outstanding debts and it is uncertain how great a percentage of these can be collected. Te principal creditors are in the East and mainly in Philadelphia and New-York. The firm is composed of Harman Cohn. Simon Sampliner and Joseph ich, and in addition to the stock of goods at Nos. 68 and 70 St. Clair st., real estate situated in several States is assigned. An inventory will be taken at once, and until this is completed the exact assets and liabilities cannot be stated.

Baltimork, Nov. 16.—A meeting of the creditors of P.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.-A meeting of the creditors of P. II. Hiss & Co., furniture dealers, who recently made an II. Has & Co., furniture dealers, who recently hade assignment, was held here to day. The liabilities were stated at \$250,000, of which \$50,000 is protected by the lien law. The indebtedness to the banks is: Bank of Baltimore, \$35,000; Mechanies Bank, \$55,000; Western Bank, \$50,000 is Western Bank, \$20,000, all of this city, and Metropolitan Bank, Washington, \$10,000. The assets are said to largely exceed the liabilities.

TRON PREFERRED TO STEEL.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16 (Special).-It is alleged that iron is having a boom at the expense of steel. At two mills where the sole products are railway supplied fourteen new puddling furnaces have been erected. Two mills which for two years had been only partly in operation are now running in all departments turning out iron. At one of these mills, where nothing but steel was used in the manufacture of car axles, hammered muck iron has been substituted. A master mechanic in the employ of a leading railroad says his company is throwing out steel and putting iron axles on all cars now being built.

When the big firms of Jones & Laughlin and Oliver Brothers and Phillips began to demolish their puddling furnaces it was said iron would have to go. Shaenberner & Co. on finishing their steel plant allowed their puddling furnaces to stand. Now after being idle for over two years these furnaces are in operation both day and night. The manufacture of structural steel at a leading mill is being discarded as mechanics are credited with saying that steel nuts and boits are brittle and break easily. Forty one puddling furnaces are now being erected in this city. tion are now running in all departments turning out ire

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON DR. HOLMES'S POEM. Boston, Nov. 16 (Special).-President Eliot, of Harvard University, when asked to give his opinion of the controversy between Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, said that he had lege, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, said that he had nothing to say in relation to it, and did not propose to be drawn into any debate over it. Certainly no slight toward Princeton College or Dr. McCosh was intended, and as for himself, he failed to notice anything in Dr. Holmes's poem that could be construed into an affront. If no degree were given to Princeton it should not been taken as a slight, for it would be impossible to give degrees to all of the three or four hundred colleges in the country. Columbia had but one, and if Yale had more than some it was because there were more eminent men theire. When asked if he had written Dr. McCosh that he was sorry for the sentiment expressed by Dr. Holmes, President Eliot said that his correspondence was purely a personal matter, but that he had written nothing inconsistent with the views above given.

Easton, Penn., Nov. 16 (Special) .- Henry Frederick, of Staten Island, was in town to-day looking for his runaway wife. He keeps a barroom and boarding house, and in his employ was Carl Fritz. On November 3 his wife disappeared, taking with her a thirteen-year-old daughter and a six year-old boy, together with considerable money, clothing and household effects. A few days later Fritz piso disappeared, while walking along the street here to-day Frederick's son saw him and halled him. In company with an officer Frederick visited the house where Fritz and Mrs. Frederick live. The woman refused to return home, and declared that Fritz was simply a boarder in her house. The father tried to get his boy but the woman declined to allow him to go, and the husband finally departed.

A COLD WAVE PREDICTED IN THE WEST. CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- A cold wave is predicted by the Signal Service here. The temperature will fall 15 to 20 degrees in the next twenty to thirty-six hours. CHEVENNE, Wyo., Nov. 16.—The snowstorm which has prevailed throughout Wyoming and Southern Dakota the past forty-eight hours is the first storm of any magnitude this season.

MR. HAMILTON'S CHARGES.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED. MR. CREGAN SECONDS THE MOTION-NO OPPOSITION

IN THE COUNTY COMMITTEE. When the Republican County Committee was called to order last evening by Chairman Elihu Root, the large hall of the Grand Opera House was filled. It was known that a committee would be asked for, to in-Republican candidate for Congress in the Xth District, were represented by their leaders and others prominent in the party. It was the first meeting of the committee since the election, but there was no evidence of depression. The greetings were as hearty as usual, and there was a general feeling that the organization had done its duty, no matter what the action of those Republicans not actively affiliated with it may have been. Prominent among those present were John F. Plummer, Cornelius Bliss, President Stephen B. French, of the Police Board; Edward Mitchell, Emigration Commissioner Charles N. Taintor, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, General Joseph C. Jackson, James W. Hawes, Henry L. Sprague, Colonel Knox McAfee, J. L. N. Hunt, General Charles K. Graham, William H. Beilamy, William H. Townley, Po-lice Justices Smith and Patterson, Aldermen Van Reus-Lee, Clarence W. Meade, John P. Windolph, L. L. Van Allen, John E. Brodsky, Colonel John W. Marshall, H. Clinton Backus, Colonel Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton, John Miller, Thomas L. Hamilton and J. Thomas

active part in procuring information of the treachery practised toward Mr. Rice, sat with a group of near enough to be easily recognized by the Chairman. Captain Michaeal Cregan, the leader in the XVIth Assembly District, against whom suspicion has been directed of having proved false to his promise to support Mr. Rice loyally, sat with several friends in the second seat from the front. It was expected that there would be an exciting meeting.

The first part of the meeting was comme

the previous meeting were read. The minutes included the resolution pledging all the members of the County Committee to support loyally the Republican county

Solon B. Smith, chairman of the Executive Committee

lientemants. Article XVII. reads as follows:

No person shall be eligible for delegate to the County Committee, nor for membership of any district committee, nor follelegate to any nominating convention, nor for enrolling off elegate to any nominating convention, nor for enrolling off elegate to any nominating convention, nor for enrolling off modes of the considered femous ment for than that of notary public, commissioner of deeds, inspector of elections or policiers under the person of person and person the property of the committee of the country committee, or a member of any deemed and relatined as elected, and if any person elected delegate to the country committee, or a member of any defended and committee, or a declarate to any normalizary convention, or

ivil Justice W. H. Kelly, a Democrat. the last meeting) to the 11th article of the constitution

the Hillside Coal and ron Company, was totally destroyed by fire to night. The less will amount to over \$100,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire throws 350 men and boys out of employment. The breaker had been in operation for sixteen years and had a daily capacity of 700 tons. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FAILCRES OF BUSINESS MEN.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16 (Special).—The wholesale dry-goods and notion firm of Cohn, Sampliner & Commade an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are about \$200,000. The creditors are mostly New-York and Philadelphia houses. The assignment \$175,000, consisting of stock and real and the policy of the process of the state of the policy of the p

Robert Ray Hamilton then arose. It was felt that this meant that the real business of the evening was about to begin. His appearance was the signal for applause in all parts of the hall. Captain Cregan faintly smiled and then compressed his lips. Mr. Hamilton said:

Mr. Chairman, I offer the following resolution and ask that it be read He handed up his resolution, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by applause:

frequently interrupted by applianse;

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to investigate the co. suct of the election in the Xtt Contressional District at the general election held on the day of November, 1886, to hear such statements and evidence as may be submitted to them and to report at the next meeting of this committee whether the district committees of that Contressional district tools all proper measures for this success of the tempolical candidate for Contress in said district whether any persons members of this committee failed to support the Republic and candidate in said district, or abted of abettet Republic and candidate in said district or abted of abettet Republic and in violating to the emecratic nominee or whether any members of this committee, or representative of the temporal district, what the knowledge and comment only members of this committee, distributed ballots on election day bearing the name of the Democratic candidate to Congress; and also to make such recommendations as they may deem for the best interests of the Republican party.

Mr. Cregan rose immediately and said:

Mr. Cregan rose immediately and said: I heartily second this resolution and hope the committee ill be appointed by the chair. There were many hisses when Mr. Cregan got up and

more when he had finished his sentence. Mr. Hamilton resumed the floor and said:

I am pleased that the resolution should be acceptable to all the Assembly districts in the Xth Congressional District. While I have incinded in the resolution all the Assembly districts in that Congressional anstruct, I am quite occurred the XVIth Assembly District in the State I have meaded in the resolution and the Assembly districts in that Congressional anstruct, I am quite occurred the XVIth Assembly District in the State I have made no formal written charges as yet. If propose to show become the accommittee the age, the deal of the theory of the Republican candidates. I shall be able to show by the affi avits of fifteen men that in at least seventeen districts these persons applied to the persons in charge for the regular Republican tickets and received ballots bearing the name of Francis it. Spiniols for Congress. I have these allicavits in my possession and propose to present them at the proper time. I expect to show further that capitalism one or more of these election districts used their innuences with their riends to do so also. I shall show further that and ask their friends to do so also. I shall show further that and ask their friends to do so also. I shall show further that and ask their friends to do so also. I shall show further that that it believe there were given out from the headquarters of that district to these capitains the might with the request that they be voted at that election will show the vote fat alminated vote of that district to these capitains the might write the request that they be voted at that election will show the vote of shill an another than a submitted to the capitality will be shown that in many districts the vote of splinion mercrased while that nor Mr. Rice fell on. It was undoubtedly true that sir, Rice was indorsed by the George, having written for The Retere, of which Mr. Rice was it he cultor, Knew Mr. Rice, and respanding him used in representative that the sample of the congres

I believe that fact.

I believe that the resolution which we have heard to-night alling attention to those who hold office under Democratic authority must be our general policy. We must pursue this throughout the list. The thoughout party must stand upfairly and squarely and support it more and not trade them off. [applause.] If we put men up we must let then know that they can be supported fairly and honesaty by the whole party. Let the men up we must let then know that they can be supported fairly and honesaty by the whole party. Let the men the they can look forward and fight their encember that they can look forward and fight their encember with in the future, and make such progress and strength of the property. Let the seconded the resolution in behalf of the XVIth Assembly District, Mr. Chairman please remember.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously smild applause from all parts of the hall. Chairman Root then an nonneed the following committee: Edward Mitchell,

John D. Lawson, Henry E. Howland, Jacob M. Patterson and John E. Brodsky. Mr. Mitchell rose and said :

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe I have never before declined to serve in any capacity when requested to do so, but upon this occasion for personal reasons—and they are personal and private reasons and do not affect either of one gentiemen interested in this matter—I must ask now that I should be ex-

ested in this matter—I must ask now that I should be excused.

The Chairman—The committee are so well convinced of Mr. Mitchell's willingness to serve ordinarily, that they will readily need his wishes and excuse him on this occasion.

The chairman then added the name of Leonard Hazeltine, and reading the names of the committeemen placed that of Mr. Lawson first.

Mr. Lawson declined to serve as chairman, but expressed willingness to continue on the committee.

Mr. Root then named ex-Judge Henry E. Howland as chairman, and the County Committee adjourned.

MR. BLAINE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. DENIAL OF INDEPENDENT FABRICATIONS. SOME SOUND ADVICE TO THE MASSACRUSETTS IMITATION REFORMERS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16 .- The following letter will be published here to-morrow:
AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16, 1886.

I thank you for calling my attention to a circular issued by the so-called Independent Committee during the recent canvass in Massachusetts touching my position on the question of Civil Service Reform. Absence from home for several weeks has prevented my seeing

The circular embodies a singular perversion of what I said and a still more singular perversion of what I quoted in a speech on the 19th of October, at Huntingion, Penn. How the error or misrepresentation originated it is not for me to say. My speeches in Pennsylvania were accurately reported for "The Philadelphi Press " by skilled stenographers, and I personally saw the report in no other paper. I send you herewith the speech of October 19 as it appeared in "The Press," and respectfully ask you to republish it in your columns, side by side with the circular issued by the Massachusetts Independent Committee. I thank you further for submitting to me a public

letter of October 26 from Mr. Martin Brimmer, of Bostou, in which I am accused of "repudiating the reform of the Civil Service with a sneer." Perhaps Mr. Brimmer inconsiderately based his remarks upon the circular of the Independent Committee, and has thus been led into publishing a statement which does me great injustice. If my supposition be correct, Mr. Brimmer will, as a gentleman, withdraw his landoes me great injustice. It my supposition be correct, Mr. Brimmer will, as a geutleman, withdraw his language. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have never repudiated reform in the Civil Service, nor abated my interests therein. Nor have I ever regarded the sucer as a torcible mode of argument. Were I tempted to resort to it I should direct it, not against the reform of the Civil Service, but against the hypocrisy of those who wish the conditions of that service to be enforced against their political ricends. The point which I sought to establish in my speech at Huntingdom was entirely confused and obscured in the Independent circular. In effect, I said that the English Civil Service, which was held up as a model for our own Government by those who left the Republican party two years ago, is now under investigation and apparent condemnation by the English themselves; that the British Ministry have instituted a commission to examine into the alleged abuses, and that Mr. George W. Smalley, apparently agreeing hitherto with the American admirers of the English service, low declares the belief in England to be that the Civil Service is worse in all the departments of the Government than it was forty years ago. Mr. Smalley gives a somewhat detailed recital of the selects and abuses alleged to exist in the English service—defects and abuses which were never attributed to our own Civil Service oven by its most merciless censor.

My argument implied and was intended to imply that the Republican party had been wise in not adopting the English system with its life tenure and its large pension list and all the attendant evils, which have at last demanded investigation by a Menisterial commission. Nor would justice and fair courtesy have been done to my speech even if my remarks on Civil Service, torn from their logical connection, had been correctly quoted by the Independent Committee. Those remarks were but part of an argument in which tendeavored to illustrate how surely American in its best sense were the whole p guage. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have

SUMMING UP THE EVIDENCE FOR MOEN. ARGUMENT IN THE SUIT OF "DOC" WILSON AGAINST THE WORCESTER MILLIONAIRE.

Boston, Nov. 16-The usual large crowd was n attendance this forenoon at the United States Courtroom to listen to the closing arguments in the celebrated case of Levi Wilson against the Worcester millionaire. Philip I. Moen. The opening of the court was delayed until 11:30. After the jury had been polled R. M. Morse, jr., began his speech for the defence. He said, in part:
"You were instructed at the outset of this case that, as

far as the plaintiff is concerned, the suit is based entirely upon his own unsupported evidence, and that there is no a scrap of written testimeny to uphold it. Not only is his evidence unsupported, but it is so full of contradictions and equivocations that Wilson is entirely unworthy of belief. He has received nearly \$300,000 from Moen, but

does not say why or what was the consideration." Counsel then told in detail of the various sums paid, all of which went to make up the grand total. Over and over again, said the attorney, he had given Wilson an opportunity to say why he had received these large sums of noney, but he had steadily refused to answer. he loaned Moen \$10,000, but this was money which Moen had given him and was returned to him with interest. So this is false. He says Moen gave him money to get the Engleys out of the country and his brothers out West. This was an audacious story and absurd on the face of it. Moen denies all this. He did not know the Engleys, and coording to their testimony there was no reason why Moen should want to get rid of them.

Counsel then took up Moen's testimony. Wilson, he said,

Counsel then took up Moen's testimony. Wilson, he said, had gone to Moen and told him if he did not pay \$100 he would tell in a police court of a filthy act performed by another person. Moen would have told the details of that story if he had been asked. Perhaps in not going into this matter wilson bad in his mind the blackmail laws. When a man once pays money to a blackmailer, the rule is that he will continue the payments. When Moen paid the first \$100 in 1875 he thought he was done with wilson for ever. The lawyer their explained Wilson's extortion methods, and said that Moen was under the strange power of a blackmailer, and finally, when he had paid so much he paid more to keep from the public the fact that he had paid anything.

he paid more to keep from the public the fact that he had paid anything.

George J. West, of Providence, opened the argument for Wilson. He charged that the letter of February, 1876, asking for \$11,000, was a fabrication from Moen's brain since the trial hast December. Wilson never wrote it. He denied that counsel feared to ask Wilson what it was he threatened Moen with, and said they were here ready and anxious to know all, but Moen had told so many different stories that they did not know what he might concect next. Moen did not tell the secret when he was on the stand because if he had he would have been obliged to give the name of the third party, and if he had done that he knew that they would have had that man in court. The story of what Wilson told Moen was a part of Moen's strategy. Counsel argued that Moen did agree to pay Wilson \$100,000 and that the contract was fully proven by Moen's letter and telegram from New-York and by the fact that he did make a payment of \$20,000 on account.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16 (Special).-This morning Andrew Hero, Jr., Republican candidate for Con-gress in the IId District of this State, filed a suit in the istrar, contesting the election in his district on the grounds that more than 1,000 fraudulent votes were cast for his opponent, M. D. Logan, and that more than 500 were cast for him, but counted for Logan. He prays for permission to examine all books, papers, etc., pertaining to the election.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ACTIVE CHRISTIANITY IN THE WEST.
CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from La Crosse, Wis, says:
"Ninetv-nine persons were arrested yesterday for having yiolated the Sunday laws. Among them were the local rairroad
employes, the members of an amateur dramatic company,
saloon keepers, bakers, nackmen, cigarmen, etc. As soon as
the lawyers can fix a time test cases will be made."

PECTUPE FOR A TOLERANDE COMPANY.

the lawyers can fix a time test cases will be made."

RECEIVER FOR A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

PHILADELPHA, Nov. 16 (Special).—In the United States
Circuit Court to-day Judge Butler appointed Cinton P. Farrell, of New-Yors, receiver of the Hankers and Merchants'
Telegraph Company. Hood Oilpin, as Master in the case, will
audit the accounts of Messrs. Newcombe and Smith, the outgoing receivers.

SALVATION IN BROOKLYN.

WINDING UP THE JUBILEE MEETING.

BANQUET, A PARADE, A COLLECTION AND SOME EXPERIENCES.

The stirring series of anniversary exercises in which the Salvation Army of Brooklyn has been in-dulging came to an end last night with a "banquet," a street parade and a final jubilee meeting in the old Lyceum headquarters. There were many more colonels capt ins and high privates in attend ince than on Sunday times to a pitch that was almost stunning. General Thomas E. Moore, as usual, handled the combined forces, and it was not his fault or that of his lieutenants, if a treach as bur as a baru-door has not been made in the walls of Satan's strongholds.

rior's rations of hard tack and codes, or the conventional exhorter's meal of obestnuts and water. Each army lad or lassic brought what was most convenient and the odd assortment of things, but and cold, like a pienic-lunch, was turned into a commons on the big table of the garret above the half of the Lyceum. Breat and cakes and cheese, pastry and coffee were scattered up and down, and the General nimself took put-luck along with the rest of the faithful. The fea-t, in lact, was open for all comers who could raise a quarter of a d-liar for adgrace, of course, in his most sonoreds manner and then, under the gui ance of a half-dozen more experienced sisters, the huncry and thirsty warners fell to and gave no quarter till the last vestige of a sandwich or a pic-

as soon as rossi le after it the line of the parade was formed 'own-stairs. The drams were brought out in reinforces numbers and the column, headed by the cap-tains and colonels and a band of female tambourine thumpers, marched up Washington-it, and around the City Hall, a continually increasing mob of lookers on at its heals. Every soldier who owned or could berrow a or two who were not quite in the style could be seen walking along with policemen's hats on, or blue jerseys with the device in white letters across the back, "No

ing hall and a thriving business was done in admission tickets at 10 cents each. The room itself had been

Of the Blood and Fire Brigade."

A rather pretty girl, too, one of the Brooklyn captains, made a five-minute address, which was both sincere and graceful, and then started in with a plaintive camp meeting song. The ex-drunkard made a forcible speech and his wife, who is also a Salvationist, was induced to give her experience. The General was on his feet most of the time and kept things booming, especially the collection, calling first for contributions of a dollar apiece and finally for dimes and nickels. He came out strongly in the singing, which shook the air up alarmingly and came near making several people with sensitive nostriis faint. Campaigns, battles and skirmishes, even the most successful, must come to an end, however, and the valiant Salvationists will give Satan a few days now to repair the breaches which these anniversary services have made.

SUING MADAME MUSARD'S NEPHEW.

A YOUNG WOMAN CLAIMS \$15,000 FOR BREACH OF

The rumor spread through Rockland County yesterda that William A. Blakeney, age twenty-seven, of yesterna that whinam A. Shakeney, age twenty-seven, of Piermont had been sued for breach of promise of marriage, the damages being set at \$15,000. The compilainant in the case is only nineteen years old. She is Miss Ella Nora Hering, now of Nyack, recently of Piermont and before that of Mont Vale, Bergen County, N. J. Miss Hering went to Nyack about a month ago and now lives with Mrs. Frank Storms, a married cousin. Few young men are better known than Mr. Blakeney, who is a nephew of Madame Musard, who long graced the court of the King of Holland. The young man conducts a flourishing livery business at Piermont. He drives fast horses, spends money lavishly. Miss Herring says that she first met Blakeney in June, 1885, at a country party in Orangeburg. For nearly a year he visited her at her home in Mont Vale, showing her much attention and taking her driving and goinng to concerts, theatres and other places of amusement. His visits, she said averaged twice a week. Last spring she moved to Piermont and then Blakeney visited her almost nightly. Miss Hering asserts that in May he promised to marry her, she says, and did not deny that he wedding must be postponed. The dril begged him to make her his wife and save her from disgrace. Later he promised to marry her, she says, and did not deny that he ever promised to do so, but he now refuses to marry her. The suit is brought by her stepanother. A Trinuxe reporter yesterday found Mr. Blakeney at his stables in Piermont. He admitted an intimate acquaintance with Miss Hering during the time maned by her, but says that he never promised to marry her. He then drew from an inside pocket a legal document which he asked the reporter to read. The paper was drawn by F. A. Hinman, Mr. Blakeney's lawyer in this city, was dated October 12, 1886, and in consideration of the same of one dollar forever released Blakeney from any hability to action against him by Miss Hering for any reason. It was signed by Miss Hering and titem. Attached to it was the summons in a suit of precisely t Piermont had been sued for breach of promise of mar-riage, the damages being set at \$15,000. The complain-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The question of lighting the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was officially brought to the attention of the President to-day for the first time by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President and Secretary examined the laws bearing on the case, and as a result the President directed that the matter be placed in the hands of the Lighthouse Board, with a view of determining the utility of the Statue as a beacon. Mr. Goff, founder of the American System of electric lighting, subsequently waited on the secretary of the Lighthouse Board and made a proposition to light the Statue free of expense to the Government. He was told to put his offer in writing and it would be considered. A member of the board, in speaking of the subject this afternoon, said the main question to be determined is whether an electric light is an aid or a detriment to navigation. There are many persons who hold the latter view, and it is a fact, he said, that the electric light at Hell Gate is to be discontinued after December 1, because it is regarded as dangerous to navigation. of determining the utility of the Statue as a beacon. Mr.

Mr. Goff is willing to detray all the expenses of lighting the statue if he be permitted to place the

lighting the statue if he be permitted to place the lights in such positions as he deems best. General Schofield objects to any more experiments being made while the statue is in his care unless with the sanction of a committee to be appointed by him. Mr. Goff has decided ideas as to the most effective way of illuminating every part of the statue, but he may monify his proposition somewhat.

It is said that seems have been taken to prevent the steamers Florence and Jud Field, which have carried sight-seers to heddow's Island, from landing at the large Office. The managers of the boats sail yesterday that they did not see why they should not be permitted to lain there, and do not believe that they are to be disturbed. The Barre Office people compain that the crowds attracted to the neighborhood are nuisances and that the movements of the revenue cutters in entering and leaving their berths are impeded by the excursion steamers.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 16.-Ex-Governor Bellefonte, Penn, Nov. 10.

Curtin, chairman of the Congressional Committee that has been investigating the strike of the Knights of Labor in the Southwest, received a letter from Dr. John T. Metcalfe, of New-York, to-day, stating that Mr. Hoxio, manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, was too ill to submit ger of the Missouri Pacific Railway, was too ill to ashumite examination by the committee. In his letter Dr. Met caife says: "Should he be sit to appear before your committee at the end of three months from this date I shall be as much gratified as surprised."